MIKADO'S GIFT PUTS GOVERN-MENT SEAL UPON IT.

Reports of the Work in the Field Show What the Association Has Been Doing for Wounded and Others -- Permission to Open Station at Port Arthur.

The despatches from Tokio in yesterday's newspapers announcing that the Emperor has given \$5,000 to the Japanese Army Y. M. C. A. contained the best news that friends of the organization in this country have yet Army officers and even the Minister of War had previously expressed their admiration for the work that was being done among the soldiers at the front, and concessions made by Government officials showed that the good results were recognized, but the stamp of approval which the Emperor gave to the organization's efforts by his contribution is considered by far the most significant step forward which Christianity has made in

The work among the soldiers was possible because the Y. M. C. A. at the beginning of the war was on the ground with workers, a strong organization and good backing The life of the association may be said to have begun in 1889. J. T. Swift, who had been teaching in a Government school in Tokio for a year, returned to this country and urged the American association to extend its activity to Japan. Influential Japanese and missionaries seconded his appeal, and he was sent back by the international committee as pioneer secretary. He was soon joined by S. Niwa, who has served the Tokio association for fourteen

Since the beginning the policy has been to build up strong associations at a few important places and to train Japanese to become secretaries, relying on America to send only enough workers and as much money as would make possible a firm and self-supporting movement.

The result has been that there are now six Japanese and six American secretaries at work. The National Union embraces 65 associations with a total of 2,750 members, and \$75,000 has been contributed for buildings in six cities.

The Japanese Army is said to have been extremely hostile to Christian propaganda even in time of peace, but no sooner had Gen. Terauchi, Minister of War, and Premier Count Katsura clearly understood the practical value of the work for soldiers as carried on by the Y. M. C. A. in the Amercan and British armies than they authorized the association to try it in the Japanese Army at the front.

Permission was given to begin work at Antung and Yingkow, two important military bases, and it was understood that the association was on trial. That the work was recognized as for the good of the sol-diers is shown by the fact that the authorities decided to allow the association free swing from Antung to Yingkow, including all points between Dalny and Liaoyang. Two Americans, secretaries of the international committee, helped the Japanese national committee in the work. They were C. V. Hibbard, a recent graduate from the University of Wisconsin, and George Gleason, who was graduated from Harvard

A letter which Hibbard wrote while at work in Fengwanchen gives something of an idea of what the association's secretaries tried to do. The letter, written on March

"Yesterday the usual daily instalment of wounded from the front, rose to 400. When, a little after 9. I reached our branch at the hospital I found that the man who is usually on duty there had been withdrawn for special hospital duty and there were fires the build and other preparations to make special nespital duty and there were hree to build and other preparations to make. Already there were patients coming in, and soon I was clipping heads. By noon I had finished thirty and stopped for lunch. After lunch Takabatake went to the hostist and I took his place in the rooms pass. ital and I took his place in the rooms, pas

pital, and I took his place in the rooms, paseing out soap and patches and continuing the hair cutting.

"Late in the afternoon a man spoke to me as I was crossing the yard and asked me to please wash his face. A glance and I had no thought to refuse. Both of his hands had been torn by a field gun. They had been neatly dressed and hung from his neck in slings. His hair, which had not been cut since Christmas, was air down over his face and ears. His face, which he said he had not been able to wash for five days before he was wounded, had not therefore been washed in fifteen days and was unspeakable. I cut his hair, shaved him, washed his head and face and as much of his body as I could without undressing of his body as I could without undressing him, and found a more than usually fine face under the grime. He said frankly that he could not speak his gratitude and

ould not try.
"As we count up the totals for the day we find that 501 different men wrote a total of 1.500 letters; 150 to 160 hair cuts were given, of which 90 are on my score; and 100 men were enabled to do laundry work. These are actual counts, and on them and other data we estimate that we had 2,000 visitors during the day.

data we estimate that we had 2,000 visitors during the day.

"Written permission has been received from the Manchurian authorities to open work in Port Arthur, and a suitable building has been granted. This point will be occupied as soon as supplies and men can be put on the ground. Antung, Newchwang, Dalny, Liaoyang and Fengwanchen are already occupied by twelve secretaries."

chwang. Dalny, Liaoyang and Fengwanchen are already occupied by twelve secretaries."

As an example of the appreciation of the work by the army officers, the official report of Col. Miyazaki to Gen. Nishi on the efforts of the association at Yingkow has been made public. It says in part:

"Since the place has been opened it has attracted most of the garrison and commissariat soldiers in its vicinity when they were off duty. The number of soldiers who find it their best resort now averages about 350 a day. What the men most appreciate is the writing materials, which they receive free. Those that need to can get their letters written by the kind workers get their letters written by the kind workers there. The two abovementioned Japanese secretaries are busy from morning till night letters from the soldiers.

Then, too, there are newspapers, maga-es, musical instruments, a graphophone of various others means of amusement. All these are greatly appreciated by the troops who are remote from their homes, and I am quite pleased to see that these things are not in the least prejudicial to the strict maintenance of discipline. My firm belief is that when this work is fully equipped there can be no better form of recreation there can be no better form of recreation and diversion for the soldiers, whose hard-ships and privations it is unnecessary to testion."

A MAN AND A BOY SHOT.

The Man Was in a Street Fight; The Boy

Was Across the Street. Thirteen-year-old Anthony Ball of 466 Metropolitan avenue, Williamsburg, was shot in the right forearm early yesterday morning by one of three men who stood across the street in front of 502 Metropolitan avenue. The men had been arguing on some money matter. They finally drew revolvers simultaneously and stepped i ack to fire at each other. The boy was passing on the opposite side of the street when he

on the opposite side of the street when he was struck by a bullet.

When he fell the three men ran off. One of the men, who later proved to be Ph ip Rosen, 26 years old, of 106 Navy street, was evidently in pain. The toy was taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

Rosen, who had been shot in the left shoulder and chest, appeared at the Brooklyn Hospital three hours later and feebly asked for treatment. He was in a serious condition and was kept in the hospital. He refused to tell who his companions

antines The Unusual Store.

Seasonable Suggestions For the Summer Cottage.

Damascus Porch Rugs-the kind that water won't hurt-in fact, it does them good. Five sizes.

1.25 3 x 6, 2.50 4 x 8, 8.00 6 x 9, 12.00 7 x 10, 16.00 2 x 4, 1.25

Japanese Rugs: A fresh lot of 50 bales has just come in. They are patterned after the expensive Turkish and Persian Rugs, and, while they will give good service for several seasons, are just the thing for temporary use on account of their low cost.

Sizes 1.6 x 3 to 12 x 15 55c. to 22.50

Japanese Cotton Rugs: Especially adapted for nursery or bedroom use. Green and White and Blue and White color combinations; also solid colors. Sizes 1.6 x 3 to 12 x 15 90c. to 36.00

Matting: We import the very best grades only. Japanese Matting, cotton warp, new designs, 7.50 a roll; value 10.00 China Matting, best grade jointless 116 warp, 12.00 a roll; value 16.00.



Chinese Rattan Chairs: A very light and durable Summer furniture.

4.50 6.75

5.50 6.00 7.00 12.00 Fourth Floor.

Screens: We have the largest stock to select from. The following were made purposely for country and seaside use.

3 feld 5 ft. Matting Screens, wood frame, 6.00 4 fold 51 foot Komo Matting Screens, Oriental Patterns, 15.00 4 " 41 " Cloth Screens, Gold Embroidered, Printed Cloth Screens in light colors, handsome floral decorations; 4-fold 51 foot, 6.00 and 7.00.

We are now ready to receive Oriental Rugs for storage during the Summer months. We clean and repair them and hold you safe against any damage whatsoever while they are in our charge.

> A. A. Vantine & Co., Broadway and 18th Street.

Make up your mind to let us make up your next suit. It'll be better than the price deserves. You choose the cloth from the most complete line of woolens ever displayed by any one tailor and get clothes of individual smartness-and critical correctness.

The price, \$20.00, is just about half the worth of the suit. Let us send you book of styles and samples.

Broadway & 9th St.

ROCKEFELLER ANSWERS TRUE

COUNSEL SEEMS TO WISH TO

CORNER DR. GLADDEN, Showing That Rockefeller Testified Fully Touching His Connection With the

South Improvement Company When He Was Asked About It on the Stand. Starr J. Murphy, of personal counsel to John D. Rockefeller, issued yesterday a statement in reply to Dr. Washington Gladden, who had accused Mr. Rockefeller of having committed perjury and who reiterated the accusation when Mr. Murphy called him to account for it ten days ago.

Mr. Murphy now says: My attention has just been called to a despatch from Columbus, Ohio, dated April 29, in which Dr. Gladden replies to my former despatch from Columbus, Ohio, dated April 29, in which Dr. Gladden replies to my former statement in answer to his accusation that Mr. Rockefeller testified falsely with regard to his connection with the South Improvement Company. Inasmuch as Dr. Gladden now quotes the testimony, showing that the company concerning which Mr. Rockefeller was being interrogated was not as he originally stated the South Improvement Company, but the Southern Improvement Company, but the Southern Improvement Company, there remains only the question, whether these were the same corporation. As Dr. Gladden says that he has succeeded in finding the act to incorporate the Southern Improvement Company, it is unnecessary to refer to the page where that is printed. He says that he has searched the records and cannot find any such corporation as the South Improvement Company, and asserts, "no such company was incorporated on the day he names, May, 6, 1871." If Dr. Gladden will take the laws of Pennsylvania for the year 1872, he will find in the index, page 1438, the following:

"Improvement Companies, South, act to incorporate, 1278; repealed, 715."

If he will turn to page 1278 he will find it entitled "Appendix—1871," and on that page, set forth in full, the charter of the South Improvement Company, approved the 6th day of May, 1871. If he will then turn to page 715 he will find an act entitled "An act to repeal the charter of the South Improvement Company," and reading as follows: "Be it enacted " " that the act entitled 'an act to incorporate the South Improvement Company," approved the 6th day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand the find and the surface of the South Improvement Company, approved the 6th day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand the find and the surface of the South Improvement Company, approved the 6th day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand the find and the surface of the South Improvement Company, approved the 6th day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand the surface of the South Improvement Company, approved the 6th day of May,

follows: "Be it enacted " that the act entitled an act to incorporate the South Improvement Company," approved the 6th day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred seventy-one, be and the same is hereby repealed." Dr. Gladden's chief authority, Miss Tarbell, in her history, Vol. 1, page 94, says that the Pennsylvania Legislature repealed the charter of the South Improvement Company. This is the repealing act, at d the fact that it gives the name of the corporation correctly, and refers to the date of its passage, shows that there is no excuse for confusing this with any other corporation. So much for Dr. Gladden's competence as an investigator. There is no foundation whatever for his statement that the charter of the Southern Improvement Company was purchased by Mr. Rockefeller and his friends.

Dr. Gladden's former article, to which I replied, amounted to the charge that Mr. Rockefeller had committed perjury in falsely testifying that he was not connected with the South Improvement Company. I have shown, and Dr. Gladden'e reply admits it, that he was not asked about the South Improvement Company. I have shown, and Dr. Gladden'e reply admits it, that he was not asked about the South Improvement Company. I have shown, and Dr. Gladden'e reply admits it, that he was not asked about the South Improvement Company, but about a totally different corporation. He now seeks to shift the issue by eaving that Mr. Rockefeller was bound to answer, not the question that was asked him, but some other question which he might have imagined the examiner had intended to ask.

him. This is puerile. A witness on the stand is bound to answer the question which is asked, and he is not required, nor is he permitted, to assume that the agaminer did not sav what he meant.

Furthermore, perjury is a serious crime, and no person with any proper sense of responsibility for his utterances would accuse another of it without first inquiring whether there was any apparent motive. There could have been no possible motive for Mr. Rockefeller to testify falsely with regard to his connection with the South Improvement Company, and if Dr. Gladden had pursued his inquiries a little further he would have seen that there was no desire on his part to do so. The S uth Improvement Company was investigated by a committee of Congress in 1872, and on March 30 of that year Mr. William G. Warden, secretary of the company, gave a list of the stockholders, including the name of John D. Rockefeller. It had therefore been matter of public record and public notoriety for sixteen years prior to the examination which Dr. Gladden speaks of, that Mr. Rockefeller had been a stockholder of the South Improvement Company, and it would have been the height of folly for him to have denied his connection with it, even if there had been any object in his doing so. There was no such object. If Dr. Gladden will examine the testimony taken by the House of Representatives with relation to the Standard Oil Company in 1888, he will find on page 387 that Mr. Rockefeller was then examined concerning the South Improvement Company, and testified with the utmost frankness with regard to his connection with it.

It thus is proved: first, that in the passage which commend the heat of the standard of the heat of the formed the heat of the formed the heat of the standard of the heat of the standa

with it.

It thus is proved: first, that in the passage which formed the basis of Dr. Gladden's charge Mr. Rockefeller was not examined with regard to the South Improvement Company, but with regard to the Southern Improvement Company, and that his testimony was true; second, that the South Improvement Company were totally distinct corporations; third, that Mr. Rockefeller could have had no possible motive for testifying that he was not connected with the South Improvement Company, nor did he so testify; and fourth, that when he was examined concerning the South Improvement Company, nor did he so testify: and fourth, that when he was examined concerning the South Improvement Company he testified with perfect frankness with regard to his connection with it.

CHURCH WRECKED BY DYNAMITE. Pastor and Congregation Are at Loss to

Explain Cause for the Act. WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 6.—The Welch Congregational Church at Edwardsville. near here was badly damaged this morn-

near here was badly damaged this morning, by the explosion of a large charge of dynamite which had been placed on one of the windows and fired by a twenty foot fuse. A number of houses in the vicinity, which is thickly populated, also suffered, windows being broken.

Much of the right side of the church is destroyed and the interior is badly wrecked. The large pipe organ is considerably damaged, and only a few windows remain intact. The Rev. T. C. Edwards, the pastor, and the members of his congregation are at a loss to assign any cause for the act, and County Detective Jones, who has been working on the case, has obtained no clue.

Mrs. Edwin D. Ruggies Gets a Divorce. Supreme Court Justice Fitzgerald signed resterday a decree granting to Elizabeth yesteroay a decree granting to Elizabeth
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Justi. Ruggles, a broker. They were merried at Westfield, N. J., where the parents of
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Westeroay a decree granting to Elizabeth
Ha bison Ruggles a divorce from I'd win
Justi. Ruggles, a broker. They were merried at Westfield, N. J., where the parents of
have one child, Harmonie, the custody of
whom is awarded to Mrs. Ruggles. The
decree carries with it \$1,250 a year alimony.

May Sale of Muslin Underwear, Silk Petticoats, Corsets and Kimonos.

Commencing Monday, May 8th.

Night Gowns and Chemises, 98c., \$1.25, \$1.95, \$2.45, \$2.95. Skirts.

98c., \$1.25, \$1.95, \$2.45 to \$5.00. Drawers.

50c., 75c., 98c., \$1.25, \$1.95.

Odd Gowns and Chemises at greatly reduced prices.

Special Offering of Fine White Petticoats

in Walking, Matinée and Train lengths, trimmed with fine lace or embroidery, (at greatly reduced prices.)

Silk Petticoats.

Odd Silk Petticoats in a large variety of styles, in white, black, colored and black and white, in best quality taffeta; 37, 39, 42-inch, from \$5.00 to \$15.00, value \$7.50 to \$25.00

Kimonos.

Long-in plain and figured crépe, flowered dotted swiss and lawn with scalloped edge, at \$1.85.

Long-in flowered dimity.....at \$2.45 Short-in flowered lawn.....at 75c. Short-in plain and figured crépe and dotted swissat 98c.

Wrappers—in flowered lawn, at \$2.85 &\$3.45 (All Exceptional Value.)

Corsets.

In Fine Batiste, attached supporters, at \$1.35, value \$2.50. In Brocade Batiste, attached supporters, at \$2.75, value \$4.50.

Broadway & 20th St., Fifth Ave., 19th St.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN REBUILT.

CONCERTS SUSPENDED FOR A YEAR TO BE RESUMED.

The Original Case and Show Pipes Retained, but Many Improvements Have Been Made-Organist Wheeler to Be As-

sisted at the Concert by R. H. Warren.

The concerts that made the organ in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, famous as far back as Henry Ward Beecher's time, but which have been abandoned for more than a year because of the rebuilding of the instrument, will be resumed to-morrow night. Ernest M. Skinner of Boston has been rebuilding the instrument into a modern electric four manual organ of sixty-four speaking stops. It has twentyfive mechanical couplers, twenty-five combination pistons and ten pedal movements. The original organ was installed in 1846. It contained a thirty-two foot open diapason, which has been retained in the newly built instrument, and although revoiced at the time of the second building of the organ in 1866, it has been again voiced and made to speak, it is said, as never before. The new organ centains many of the old pipes. including the great diapason, thirty-two inches in diameter, through which Henry Ward Beecher passed, tradition says, when the organ was first under construction. In describing the new organ and its construction, Scott Wheeler, the organist of the church, said:

"The rebuilt organ contains more dia-

pasons than any other single organ in Greater New York. The wind pressures vary from four to nineteen inches. The wind is supplied by a 10 horse-power motor. The largest pipe weighs half a ton and is thirty-two feet long while the smallest pipe is less than an inch in length. The hig pipes are opened by means of a

ton and is thirty-two feet long, while the smallest pipe is less than an inch in length. The big pipes are opened by means of a magnet. The organ is not divided, but stands out in the room and the tone is therefore unobstructed. It has been voiced with due regard to the construction of the church building, and every pipe is allowed to speak naturally. There are no ill effects of forcing or overblowing."

Mr. Wheeler will be assisted to-morrow night at the opening of the new organ by Mr. Richard Henry Warren, who will render ave Maria by Bach-Gounod, and Ave Verum by Mozart, with harp accompaniment. The concert will be opened by Mr. Wheeler with Widor's Symphony V.

The Plymouth Church organ has been made famous by such men as Alexander Mussinger, organist during the '50s: John Zundel, the friend and associate of Henry Ward Beecher; Eugene Thayer, Harry Rowe Sheller, Charles H. Morse, Frederick Morse, Dudley Buck and G. Waring Stebbins.

Waring Stebbins.

The original case and show pipes of the first organ installed were not altered by the builders and the external appearance of the instrument is the same as it always was. The committee in charge of the reconstruction, Messrs. Morton D. Bogue, F. M. Brooks and Henry Capin, Jr., were instructed that the historic instrument must be retained, at least in appearance.

CATHEDRAL FUND GROWS. \$10,500 Raised Last Year in Small Gifts

Alone for Morningside Edifice. Bishop Greer presided yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting in the Synod House, Cathedral Heights, of the Cathedral League, an organization the object of which is to secure small sums from many givers toward the completion of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

In his annual report Robert G. Hone president of the League, showed that \$10,500 had been raised in the year, more than half of which had come in small gifts, and one donation of \$5.000. All told, he said, in the three years of its existence the League had raised \$20.000, of which sum \$15.000 had been paid into the Cathedral treasury. He urged increase of gifts and efforts.

efforts.

Bishop Greer introduced the several speakers who followed with a word of thanks to the League for the efforts it had put forth. "I think I may say," he said, that the completion of the Cathedral is no longer doubtful, though in the minds of many until recently the end seemed very far, far off, indeed."

Charles F. Hoffman of the Cathedral building committee gave the figures of contributions to the Cathedral project. Approximately \$3,400,000 has been given. Approximately \$3,400,000 has been given, he stated, of which something more than \$1,000,000 is unexpended.

CAN'T FIND EMMET'S GRAVE. Unavailing Search for Last Resting Place of the Irish Patriot.

From information received in this city from Dublin it is learned that the investigations set under way by Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet of New York to find the long lost grave of his kinsman, the Irish patriot Rolert Emmet, have not been successful.

David A. Quaid, a Dublin lawyer, has had charge of the search, and has notified Dr.

Emmet that the utmost diligence has failed to locate the place in which Rolert Emmet's body was buried after his execution.

Man Worth \$750,000 Declared Insane. John W. Love, of 28 West Seventy-second stree, a retired tobacco merchant, has been declared to be insane by the verdict of a Sheriff's Jury, and application will be made to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a committee of his estate. Mr. Love has been confined at a sanitarium at Mahas been connected at a sandardin at the margineck for some time. He owns real and personal property worth over \$750.000, of which \$200,000 is in cash. His annual income exceeds \$40,000. His wife. Julia M. Love, and John Bain, Jr.. a relative, asked to have his sanity passed upon in or der that provision might be made for the core of his property. care of his property.

New Darmitory for Fordham. The students at Fordham College are elated over the announcement that subscriptions have been received from alumni and friends for a new dormitory building. It is to be a five story granite structure and will cost \$100,000. On the ground floor is to be a restaurant that will seat 300 and there will be rooms for 200 students. Work will be started June 21.

Lord & Taylor.

Odd Lots of Fine

Damask Table Cloths,

Napkins, Table Damask, Towels, Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases

Reduced to quick Clearance Prices.

Table Cloths.

2x2 yds., \$2.00, instead of \$2.75. 2x21 yds., \$2.50, instead of \$3.25. 2x3 yds., \$3.00,

2x31 yds, \$3.50, 2x4 yds., \$4.00, 21x21 yds., \$3.75,

Napkins to Match.

Breakfast Size, \$2.25,

Dinner Size, \$3.00,

instead of \$3.00. Dinner Size Napkins, 100 dozen, reduced from \$8.50 and \$4.00 Table Damask, 50c. and \$1.00 yard, instead of 70c. and \$1.50.

Towels.

Webb's "Dew Bleached" Hemstitched Huck Towels, 200 dozen; regular \$5.50 and \$6.00 quality, reduced to, dozen.

Linen Pillow Cases. Linen Sheets. 100 pairs, reduced from \$7.50 to Reduced from \$1.25 to 85c. a pair.

Shirt Waist Patterns.

100 Hand Embroidered Irish Linen Shirt } \$2.50 Waist Patterns reduced to.....

Silks.

of Special Interest.

We have taken from regular stock several lots of very desirable Summer Silks, including plain colored Shantungs, that were originally from \$1.00 to \$1.50 yd. They are all now reduced to

Imported Black Taffeta Silks_6,000 yards of very lustrous black Taffeta Silk, 50c yd. an unusual quality, at

White and Cream

Dress Fabrics.

Our Representative assortments of these ultra-fashionable Dress Materials comprise such popular weaves as

Chiffon Voile, Eolienne, Crepe de Paris, Voile, Serges. Cheviots Lansdown Henrietta, Drap d'Ete, Broadcloth, and about 75 kinds of plain and fancy Dress Linens.

-All at unusually moderate prices .-

Samples mailed upon request-Mohair Special in such desirable colors as steel gray, navy, brown and black. We are offering an 58c. yd.

White Goods Special.

150 Pieces white embroidered Dot and Figured Swisses, very desirable for dresses and waists. Value 65c. to 75c yd., selling at.....

yard

Wash Dress Fabrics.

And Shirtings.

A Special Sale of

Printed Silk Mousselines small and large floral designs, very desirable for women's and children's

Irish Printed Dimities a very large assortment of most at-special value at..... tractive designs and colorings; 25c yd

Men's Bath Robes.

Imported Terry Cloth Robes in a large variety of designs, \$3.25 and \$4.50

Austrian Terry Cloth Robes in handsome colorings, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50

Broadway and 20th, 5th Av., 19th St.

TRAIN HITS TROLLEY CAR. Weman Is Killed and Two Are Injured on Philadelphia Crossing.

Men's Bath Slippers

PHILADELPHIA, May 6 .- A freight train on the Third and Borks street branch of the Reading Railway crashed into a trolley car at Susquehanna avenue and American street, in the heart of the Kensington mill district, this afternoon, instantly killing a woman and seriously injuring several others.

The injured are at the Ep scopal Hospital. The dead woman was Mrs. Thorpe. She was identified by a laundry bundle which was found on the scene. The injured are Maud Hamilton and William Bash, 52 years old, motorman of the car.

The car reached the tracks before the

train was seen. The engineer whistled in warning, but the motorman had no time to drive the car ahead. It was struck in the middle and cut in two as though by a knife. The woman who was killed had her life crushed out under the wreckage. The others escaped her fate by jumping.

New House for Sacred Heart Missionary Sisters.

Plans have been filed with the Building Plans have been filed with the Building Bureau for a new four story house to be erected on Fort Washington avenue, north of 181st street, for the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, of whom Sister Filomena Ajain is Mother Superior. It will be 23 feet front and 54 feet deep, with fagades of rubble store, and will adjoin the present home of the Sisters on Fort Washington avenue.